

great pains to-night to make it plain that the recall of troops from leave, published in Dublin to-day simultaneously with De Valera's defeat speech, had absolutely no connection with the day's events.

The order was issued on Friday. It was said, merely as a routine military precaution in view of the fact that the Dail Eireann was meeting to-day and that it might reject the terms. Almost three-quarters of the military strength had received leave during the truce, with only a skeleton organization left in most places, and the action of recalling the men on leave is officially described as more of a military precaution than political action based upon probabilities.

There is no other interpretation that can be placed on De Valera's speech, however, except that Great Britain has not yet gone far enough along the path of recognizing Irish nationhood. Every element that the day's atmosphere created threw into strong outline this phase of the Irish position. The entire tone of De Valera's speech was that Ireland could accept nothing from Great Britain's generosity, but must receive the right of self-determination.

On the same line there are optimists in Dublin—and they still outnumber the pessimists on both sides—who seize upon this extract from De Valera's speech: "We are not republican doctrinaires. If Ireland can be safeguarded any other way and the Irish people approve, we will follow."

Whether the Sinn Fein has outlined that "other way" or some form of independence within the Empire remains a closely guarded secret. It is known what they object to is that Lloyd George's terms impose as a condition the control of ports and airways, which the Sinn Fein says would induce any real dominion to secede from the Empire. The Sinn Fein says that the terms are contrary notwithstanding. In fact they are deeply angry both with General Smuts and Premier Lloyd George; with the former for describing the Sinn Fein as being as good as the accorded to South Africa and the latter for publishing it before the terms had been made public. The Sinn Fein asserts that this was a flagrant violation of a mutual understanding not to publish anything before Monday.

Object to "Pistol at Head."

But the chief hopeful element remains in the fact that the Sinn Fein is more against the form than the substance of these things. They say that Ireland is willing to fulfil almost all of the conditions of the terms, but not so freely, as the dominions do, instead of with a "pistol at head," as De Valera described it to-day.

What this probably means is that the Sinn Fein wants to get a further price from Great Britain in return for such free will grants as naval bases, etc. That further price probably is some assurance that Great Britain will not aggression. This was also hinted at when De Valera remarked to-day that it was an injustice for a great neighbor to demand guarantees for a small neighbor while giving the small nation no guarantee of its own good conduct.

"If the principle is admitted," he said, "that a great neighbor had the right to dictate to the small neighbor purely for its own interest or safety every small nation in the world would fall to the ground."

Continuation of the session of the Dail Eireann into next week is now not impossible, and the optimists see a further hope in that. They say that De Valera's speech to-day attuned the ears of those who have just come from the truce camps or remote parts of the country where "Black and Tanism" has been particularly rough on them.

There is a fine lady portrait of Charles II. just at the right of the entrance to the Dail Eireann. It is being just over the Speaker's head, facing statues of Burke and Daniel O'Connell. Easily half of the crowd in the hall was composed of women and clerical men. The official language was Irish Gaelic, but it did not go so well. Even De Valera did not speak it fluently, while the others plainly stumbled. All names were read in their Gaelic form except that of Erskine Childers and those of the Ulster members.

The great game of the crowd was recognizing the notables, particularly those who have been on the run. Michael Collins, commander of the Sinn Fein army, was the first to sign the roll, got a round of cheers, which was quickly suppressed, as he rose from his seat between Arthur Griffith and Father O'Flanagan. Michael Mulcahy, the "army" got another cheer, as did the Countess Markievicz and McKeown. One other notable feature of the session was there was "no opposition" bench. De Valera, as Premier, sat as well as President in the front row at the Speaker's right, but what corresponds to Herbert Asquith's seat in the Westminster Parliament was vacant.

DE VALERA'S WORDS HOLD HOPE OF PEACE

Tells Assembly 'We Are No Republican Doctrinaires.'

By the Associated Press.

not be realized at the present time in any other way so suitable as through a republic.

"Hence it was that an Irish republic, as such, was sanctioned by the representatives of the people, and that you, the representatives of the people, came here and in public session declared the independence of the nation and solemnly declared your determination that you would give your lives and everything you had in an endeavor to make that expression of the people effective, as the Sinn Fein have done."

This is taken by officials here as affording an opportunity for Mr. De Valera to accept a settlement of the controversy which does not involve a republic.

May Appeal to People.

Further on in his speech Mr. De Valera quoted a statement which he advocated the principle of self-determination, and this to the official mind in Dublin points to a recommendation by the Sinn Fein to submit the Dail Eireann to a vote of the people of Ireland.

Meanwhile, according to the belief expressed here to-night, Mr. De Valera means the Government to apply further pressure on Ulster to enter the proposed Irish dominion while retaining the local autonomy which concerns Dublin, however, seem to show that the Belfast officials are less inclined than ever to come to an agreement with Dublin. Big Belfast business men are doubtful in these adversities being increasingly distrustful of the capacity of the Sinn Fein in practical affairs.

No fresh revelations as to the course of the negotiations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera are expected during to-morrow's proceedings when Mr. De Valera opens the session with a report of his department which concerns the negotiations, as the correspondence and to-day's address are considered to have fairly covered the ground.

Notables in the Audience.

There were many prominent persons present in the audience and some notable absences. Joseph Devlin, who was elected a member in 1918, but did not attend the day with old Nationalist friends, and did not answer the roll call. With the exception of Mr. De Valera, who was elected from Down, and Mr. Collins, member from Antrim, all the other representatives from Ulster absent themselves. The Ulster men, however, are still considered members of the Dail Eireann, which it is insisted is an all Ireland body.

Summing up their impressions of the Dail Eireann meeting, political observers who have been closely following the Irish situation, say that the atmosphere of the meeting, including Mr. De Valera's speech, had given the impression that the Sinn Fein wanted to get a further price from Great Britain in return for such free will grants as naval bases, etc. That further price probably is some assurance that Great Britain will not aggression. This was also hinted at when De Valera remarked to-day that it was an injustice for a great neighbor to demand guarantees for a small neighbor while giving the small nation no guarantee of its own good conduct.

"If the principle is admitted," he said, "that a great neighbor had the right to dictate to the small neighbor purely for its own interest or safety every small nation in the world would fall to the ground."

Continuation of the session of the Dail Eireann into next week is now not impossible, and the optimists see a further hope in that. They say that De Valera's speech to-day attuned the ears of those who have just come from the truce camps or remote parts of the country where "Black and Tanism" has been particularly rough on them.

There is a fine lady portrait of Charles II. just at the right of the entrance to the Dail Eireann. It is being just over the Speaker's head, facing statues of Burke and Daniel O'Connell. Easily half of the crowd in the hall was composed of women and clerical men. The official language was Irish Gaelic, but it did not go so well. Even De Valera did not speak it fluently, while the others plainly stumbled. All names were read in their Gaelic form except that of Erskine Childers and those of the Ulster members.

The great game of the crowd was recognizing the notables, particularly those who have been on the run. Michael Collins, commander of the Sinn Fein army, was the first to sign the roll, got a round of cheers, which was quickly suppressed, as he rose from his seat between Arthur Griffith and Father O'Flanagan. Michael Mulcahy, the "army" got another cheer, as did the Countess Markievicz and McKeown. One other notable feature of the session was there was "no opposition" bench. De Valera, as Premier, sat as well as President in the front row at the Speaker's right, but what corresponds to Herbert Asquith's seat in the Westminster Parliament was vacant.

DE VALERA'S WORDS HOLD HOPE OF PEACE

Tells Assembly 'We Are No Republican Doctrinaires.'

GERMANY MAY TRY FARMING OUT TAXES

Government Would Grant Monopolies, but Economic Parliament Opposes.

MAY SELL RAILWAYS

Belief Foreign Credit Is Obtainable Easier Under Private Ownership.

ELIMINATING BIG DEFICIT

State Now Tears Up Some Lines to Use Rails Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Aug. 16.

The German Government is considering bills establishing brandy and so-called monopoly. Brandy has already been partly monopolized and gives a slight tax return, but the success of such a monopoly in other countries has influenced the Germans to make a serious attempt now to do the same.

Should the Allies confiscate excess coal profits the Government will be obliged to reestablish coal market control. Popular agitation favors this and also a monopoly of the chemical industry, where profits are rumored to be exceedingly high.

The National Economic Parliament is categorically opposed to monopolies, and proposes extensive decentralization and denationalization of these industries. The Economic Parliament, representing industries, would do away with tax collection by the Government and would farm out tax collection, and various branches of industry would each receive an allotment to collect in its own sphere. It is very possible that the Government, through its inability to collect despite its large personnel for this purpose, will be forced to adopt this scheme. Opposition among consumers is great, because they see behind this method of the manufacturers a pretext for shifting unhampered the entire burden of the new taxes upon the consuming public.

Even denationalization of the railroads is now proposed in certain industrial circles, on the ground that only through private ownership can the necessary foreign credit be obtained to continue repairs and eliminate the present 15,000,000,000 paper mark deficit. It is argued that the present bankruptcy compels the State to tear up some lines of track, so as to use the rails for repairs elsewhere. The opponents of this proposal object on the ground that private ownership would be a signal for rates to be increased beyond the ability of the people to pay and that the present excellent repair work done by the State would be depreciated. This controversy between the partisans of public and private ownership will become acute this fall.

German financiers best informed regarding the American attitude see little hope for a large credit there in the immediate future, although in such a credit, combined with a stabilization of the mark in Germany, they see the only means of a return to wholesome financial conditions in this country. The necessity for such an American loan is clearly seen as an entirely apart from the question of floating a large European reconstruction loan based on reparations bonds, special currency or other security. In the same breath that financiers discuss the need of such an American loan they admit the improbability of seeing their hopes realized soon.

Superficial observers of German industry were with satisfaction the export activity following the slump in quotations on the German market recently. Others, looking further ahead, fear that accelerated exports will result in further anti-dumping and protective tariff legislation abroad.

Already a situation is beginning to exist where Germany can only meet her foreign obligations through exportation. Speculation in foreign securities is now rampant in the German domestic market and is comparable only to speculation in German marks abroad. Business firms here are making enormous paper marks profits, but they do not regard these as definitive until they are able to convert them into more stable securities—either industrial or home or foreign paper. Even grocers and novelty shop owners now have their dollar dealings and discuss with their customers the best moments to buy and sell. The so-called "flight" of marks abroad is estimated variously at between 30,000,000,000 and 60,000,000,000.

GREEKS ADVANCING IN NEW OFFENSIVE

Steadily Pressing Forward Against Turkish Army.

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Wednesday).—The Greeks are steadily advancing in their new offensive against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor, says a despatch to the London Times from Smyrna. The Greek forces have reached the line from Mandra, on the Sakaria River, to Kaimaz and Akkopru, on the Pursak River.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14 (delayed).—The Turkish Nationalist Government has been transferred from Angora to Casarea (Kaisariyeh) 160 miles southeast of Angora, and the civil population of the Nationalist capital is being evacuated because of the advance of the Greeks.

The Turks intend to make a stand against the Greeks at the Sakaria River and if this position is lost they will fall back on Casarea and Yuzgat, thirty-five miles to the northwest of Casarea.

ANGORA, Anatolia, Aug. 18.—The Turkish Nationalist Government has accepted the revised agreement with France, subject to certain slight alterations. It was announced. The original Franco-Turk agreement, under which the French agreed to withdraw from Cilicia, was rejected by the Nationalist Assembly and negotiations have been in progress for some weeks.

ALLIANCE STRONG AS EVER, ASSERTS BRITISH PREMIER

Continued from First Page.

taking the area as a whole the substantial majority was German. The Italian experts agreed with Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George said, but the French differed. Great Britain, France and Italy have the same interest, namely, to do justice between the displaced, he declared. But the French undoubtedly were moved by the question of security.

Calling attention to the Polish insurrection, the Prime Minister characterized an attempt to anticipate the decisions of the Supreme Council. After some discussion by the Supreme Council, Mr. Lloyd George said, it was apparent that complete unanimity was quite impossible and the members were unanimous in agreeing to refer the matter to the League of Nations.

He assumed the league would not attempt to deal with the question itself, but would refer it either to a committee of jurists or to an arbitrator.

Importance of League Reference.

It was very important, said Mr. Lloyd George, that before anything had happened France, Italy, Japan and Great Britain were pledged to accept the decisions of whatever body was nominated by the council. The parties would undoubtedly appear before the judicial tribunal appointed by the league, he declared, and the matter would be tried on basic documents and evidence. It was the most important question yet referred to the league, he said.

Regarding the sanctions imposed on Germany, the Premier said there was no doubt that the economic penalties, especially the customs, were irksome and injurious and their continuance could make better arrangements had refused to make better arrangements. He said she had accepted better arrangements and was doing her best to carry them out with respect to the reparations and that the Allies felt right in thinking that the customs barriers upon the Rhine after Germany's acceptance of the other arrangements would be unfair and they had agreed to remove them.

Regarding the military sanctions, including the occupation of the Ruhr ports, Mr. Lloyd George said that the French felt there were some clauses in the treaty which had not been completely carried out, notably those regarding disarmament. They proposed, the Prime Minister said, that the military sanctions should be continued for some time longer, but so added that at any rate the matter was to be referred to the military committee at Paris, and it is proposed to deal with the matter at the next meeting of the Supreme Council.

Mr. Lloyd George said there was a general feeling that the time had come for a gradual reduction in the military burden imposed on Germany in the matter of occupation and control. He said, in the case of this, he said, absorb resources which are of just as much interest to the Allies as to the Germans.

"Up to the present," he added, "the cost of occupation and of the various commissions of control in Germany has absorbed almost the whole of the money which ought to be available for reparations. The time has come when they are a source of constant irritation. The sooner Europe settles down to normal the better."

Germany Weak; France Vigilant.

"Germany is now exhausted and languid, but as she heals and recovers the occupation controls will become more and more irksome and there will be danger of episodes. We have decided gradually to reduce some of the various commissions to the narrowest limit and with regard to the costs of the armies of occupation we hope to be able to make the German people pay the cost of their own occupation."

"I can quite understand the nervousness of the French people (Cheers). There have been very distressing episodes within the living memory which made it difficult for France not to feel a legitimate apprehension of what may ensue if Germany does not renew her attacks. But the real security of France depends upon peace. The first step toward this is the disarmament of Germany and that is why the British Government has always insisted on placing that first."

"It takes a long time, but it always gets out."

"Secondly, the security of France depends upon the recollection by Germany of the ruin the great war which she inaugurated brought upon herself, and, thirdly, upon the knowledge which every aggressor must have that whoever was totally provoked war brings the whole world against them and that initial success in the end only aggravated ruin. A nation which has been exterminated by the ruin the great war which she inaugurated brought upon herself, and, thirdly, upon the knowledge which every aggressor must have that whoever was totally provoked war brings the whole world against them and that initial success in the end only aggravated ruin."

"The security of France depends upon the recollection by Germany of the ruin the great war which she inaugurated brought upon herself, and, thirdly, upon the knowledge which every aggressor must have that whoever was totally provoked war brings the whole world against them and that initial success in the end only aggravated ruin."

"The security of France depends upon the recollection by Germany of the ruin the great war which she inaugurated brought upon herself, and, thirdly, upon the knowledge which every aggressor must have that whoever was totally provoked war brings the whole world against them and that initial success in the end only aggravated ruin."

U. S. MUST CONTROL FOOD FOR RUSSIA

Hoover Insists America Should Have Charge in Famine Districts.

EUROPEAN RED CROSS AID But Its Proposal Gives to Soviet Greater Supervision of Supplies.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, Aug. 16.—(AP)—Mr. L. Brown, European director of the American Relief Administration, to-night received a telegram from Herbert Hoover reiterating the American Relief Administration's insistence that it have control over food distribution in the famine centers of Russia.

The International Red Cross has offered to assist in Russian relief work. It was said that a conference had been proposed to discuss direct famine aid through the International Red Cross. Together with credit to the Bolsheviks for famine aid through the inter-allied Credits Association it is expected the conference will take place Saturday, either at Riga or Reval. It is said the proposal gives greater control to the Soviets in relief distribution than Mr. Hoover's plan contemplates.

Litvinoff declared this offer would not affect American aid as Russia could accept both as well as the help of many more organizations.

The denationalization of real estate in Soviet Russia, through a decree authorizing former owners or other persons to buy houses and land from the Government, is announced in a Moscow despatch to the Rosta Agency, the official Soviet news disseminator.

CABINET SAYS U. S. IS TO CONTROL RUSSIAN AID

Work Must Be Free From All Soviet Influence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Difficulties that are retarding the progress of the Russian relief negotiations at Riga between the American Government and the Soviet Government are considered to-day by President Harding at a meeting with his cabinet.

The attitude of the Cabinet, it was said, was that, although this country must insist upon the freedom of American control of food distribution in Russia, the American Government would not look with disfavor upon participating in any general investigation of relief conditions that might be considered necessary by the European powers.

The American Government administration, it was explained, has taken the position that the work of fighting famine in Russia must be absolutely free from Soviet influence.

POLES OBJECT TO DELAY IN SILESIAN QUESTION

Say Reference to League Has Caused Some Feeling.

WARSAW, Aug. 16.—The Polish Government has taken a note to the representative of the allied powers concerning the decision of the Allied Supreme Council to submit the Upper Silesian question to the League of Nations for settlement.

The communication, which was despatched by the Polish Council of State, declares that the unexpected decision of the Supreme Council has caused some feeling in Poland and draws the attention of the Powers to the possible consequences which may attend the postponement of a settlement.

LYONS OVATION TO U. S. MEN.

LYONS, France, Aug. 16.—The delegation of American Legion members received here this evening a reception greater, so far as the size of the crowds and the enthusiasm were concerned, than that given them at any other city in France they thus far have visited, with the exception of Paris.

The Americans arrived after an all day trip by train from Toulouse.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Annual Summer Sale

CHINESE & PERSIAN RUGS

Only in the choicest qualities and designs, individually selected with great care and not purchased in the bale. Colorings appropriate for any scheme of decoration.

ALL SIZES PRICES REDUCED ONE-HALF

Flint & Horner Co. Inc. 20-26 West 34th St. Conveniently near Fifth Avenue

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566-568 FIFTH AVE. AT 46th STREET NEW YORK "THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA" PARIS

New Location in the Autumn Fifth Avenue, 56th and 57th Streets

Will Close Out in Removal Sales—

This revised list of values for today's selling makes prompt response advisable.

Paris Necklaces and Chains At Half Former Prices

Of real Amber, Jade, Coral, Whitby Jet and Lapis.

Costume bracelets and necklaces of pearl with earrings to match, at almost half price.

\$45 to \$65 Ostrich Fans at \$20

in the stunning shades harmonizing with the Autumn evening costume, or gown for present wear. Handles of real Shell, Amber and Pearl.

\$40 Parasols and Walking Sticks at \$5

The remainder of our importations.

Imported Paris Veilings At Less Than Half Prices.

Fur Coats, Capes, Scarfs

Mole Shoulder Cape..... Was \$100 at \$38

Squirrel Shoulder Cape..... Was \$100 at \$45

Nutria Cape-Coatees Were \$195 to \$250 at \$75, \$95

Mole Shoulder Cape..... Was \$150 at \$85

Grey Fox Scarfs..... Were \$125 at \$85

Russian Seal Scarfs..... Were \$195 at \$125

Muskrat Coat (36 in.)..... Was \$350 at \$195

Taupe Squirrel Coat (36 in.)..... Was \$650 at \$295

Mole Squirrel Coatee..... Was \$550 at \$295

Hudson Seal Cape (48 in.)..... Was \$1050 at \$575

Mole Cape (40 in.)..... Was \$650 at \$245

Nutria Sport Coat (36 in.)..... Was \$550 at \$295

Hudson Seal Coats (36 in.)..... Were \$595 at \$295

Large Beaver and Grey Squirrel collar and cuffs

Hudson Seal Coats (36 in.) Formerly \$750 at \$350

Beaver and Grey Squirrel collar and cuffs and border

Special Stone Marten Scarfs, \$35 Were \$65

Special Five Silver Fox Scarfs, \$275, \$295, \$335 Were \$450 to \$650

Day Dresses and Evening Gowns

Arranged in three groups for prompt selling,

at \$35 \$65 \$85

Were to \$125 Were to \$165 Were to \$200

Remaining selections of season's highly desirable styles, in Crepes, Satins, Foulards, Chiffons, Georgetown, Crepes.

Summer Frocks—Were \$65 to \$125 at \$25, \$35, \$45

Of Voile, Gingham, Organdie and Linen

Coats, Capes and Wraps

Were \$95 to \$295 at \$38, \$55 to \$95

Smarter silk and wool materials; notable among the \$95 group are many suitable for Autumn, many of which are fur trimmed.

Street, Sport and Costume Suits at \$25. \$45 \$75

Sport Suits Street Suits Costume Suits Were to \$85 Were to \$125 Were to \$300

KNX HATS

for Fall '21

Are now on sale—at new and lower prices.

Soft Hats and Derbies 7.50

They range upward from this price to forty dollars.

UP TOWN 452 5TH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

DOWN TOWN 161 BROADWAY BINGER BUILDING

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit

47-51 W 34th St. New York

Newark Store - 649 Broad St.

"SHOOKID" SHOES FOR SCHOOL OPENING

School again means real strain for children's shoes. The daily routine of work and play rapidly wears down ordinary shoes.

"SHOOKID TROTTERS"

are built for the hardest kind of wear that kiddies can give them. Because they are all 100% leather from toe to heel and from upper to sole they will live long and stand the punishment of countless steps and rough-and-tumble play. Made of Cherry Grain Leather.

Children's	Sizes 6-8	\$3.85
Misses'	Sizes 8½-11	4.65
Large Misses'	Sizes 11½-2	5.25
Boys'	Sizes 2½-7	6.75
	Sizes 2½-6	5.65

Shookid Trotters are 100% leather

Shookids Are the Lowest Priced Children's Shoes for Their Quality in New York City

CHILDREN'S		
Black Calfskin	Tan Calfskin	
Sizes 6-8	\$4.65	\$4.85
Sizes 8½-11	5.45	5.75
Sizes 11½-2	6.45	6.75
Sizes 2½-7	7.45	7.95

BOYS'		
Black Calfskin	Tan Calfskin	
Sizes 9-13½	\$5.65	\$5.95
Sizes 1-2	5.95	6.75
Sizes 2½-6	7.50	7.50
Sizes 6½-11	10.00	10.00